

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*South Asia*

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## KARMAL ADDRESSES ELDERS IN PALACE GARDEN 6 JUNE

LDO62002 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received hundreds of the elders of Mosa Khail and Jani Khail of the Mangal tribe this afternoon in the palace garden. When Babrak Karmal entered the palace garden the audience rose to their feet and expressed their appreciation with applause. Babrak Karmal greeted each of the elders and representatives of the Mosa Khail and Jani Khail tribes of Mangal and wished them well.

During Babrak Karmal's visit Fayz Mohammad, minister of frontier affairs, and Dr Najib, member of the PDPA Central Committee, were also present.

In his talk with the aforementioned tribes Babrak Karmal pointed to the pitiful life of the people of Afghanistan. With an explanation of the conditions of the region and enemy incitement, in particular by those who misuse the sacred religion of Islam and who create disturbances in our country he said: Now I pray that holy God may help us and guide us to the straight course. But now unfortunately a misfortune has occurred in that our old enemies--the sons of the British--are giving us lessons in Islam. They tell us that Afghanistan should embrace Islam. But they do not remember that it was your compatriots' sword which converted them to Islam.

Babrak Karmal added: You have the right to ask me about one thing: Why have things turned out as they have? And I, too, ask you: Why have they? I was abroad, you were all here in Afghanistan, so what happened? I was told abroad that on the basis of enemy plans a huge conspiracy was hatched against Afghanistan. Thousands of our comrades were martyred. Thousands were in prison cells. Our other comrades were busy in underground struggles. Our comrades informed me that a huge conspiracy was planned here. The enemies were striving to divide our forefathers' land and our country among themselves. This was the plan of the United States, China, the region's reaction and a few other countries so that Afghanistan might be divided and completely eliminated. The country called Afghanistan was to be completely eliminated from history and the world map.

Babrak Karmal added: Don't you remember that the British attacked our country three times, and now they say: We are defending Afghanistan. Where were they previously, and why do they now talk thus? Is America a Muslim country that is trying to defend the Muslims and courageous Afghanistan? Is China a Muslim country? What is really the matter?

I don't want to take more of your time. You know that I repeat the prayer of our great Muslim leader: Oh God, my intention was this but you willed differently. It is the will of the holy God that all responsibilities have been laid on me and my comrades' shoulders. I always request the Almighty God to give me strength so that I might be a sincere servant of my compatriots and my country. My prayer to God Almighty is this and no more.

Babrak Karmal also said during his talk: The enemies of our country had outlined such a plan so that a war would ensue. They anticipated that even if in this war 6 million Pushtuns and millions of other Afghan compatriots such as the Tajik, Uzbek, Turikmen, Baluch and Hazara are to be killed, this war must be kindled.

You know that previously I was deputy of the Revolutionary Council and deputy premier. I have come from nowhere; I have been struggling against oppression and cruelty for 30 years; for 8 years I was a member of parliament; didn't you here my voice? Wasn't it my duty to feel responsible for the country and for the sake of the compatriots' honor, that is, the honor and courage of Pushtuns and Afghans?

Babrak Karmal exposed the public's deception by U.S. imperialism and China and defended Islam, saying: God Almighty himself is the protector and guarantor of Islam, not America--world-devouring America--and China, these enemies of Islam and of world Muslims.

Babrak Karmal said in conclusion: We are all one; there is no difference between us. Let us become a united fist and unite against the enemies in defending Islam, the homeland, honor and grace, and thus no polluted enemy will be able to pluck up courage to attack our beloved country.

When Karmal ended his speech, on behalf of the aforementioned tribes one of the elders promised with pleasure that together with their revolutionary government they will fight in unity against foreign aggression and assured him that they will convey to their tribal brothers the pure Islamic and revolutionary intentions of Babrak Karmal and of the revolutionary DRA government.

#### KABUL ANNOUNCES EXECUTION OF FORMER AMIN AIDES

LD081808 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] A spokesman for the special revolutionary court announced today that the following individuals had been sentenced to death.

Asadollah Amin, the son of 'Abdollah Amin, formerly the deputy minister of public health, former deputy foreign minister and the director general of KAM [the Afghanistan intelligence organization]; 'Abdollah Amin, the son of Habibollah Amin, formerly the managing director of Afghan textiles [Asadollah Amin was the nephew of former president Amin; and 'Abdollah Amin was former President Amin's brother]; 'Alishah Payman, the son of (?Yatim) Shah the police chief; Mohammad Eqbal, the son of 'Abdol Qayyum, formerly the chief detective of the guards unit of the presidential palace; Jandad, the son of Lala Jan, the former aide de camp of former President Amin; 'Abdol Wodud, the son of 'Abdol Ghafur, the former director of communications of the Ministry of Defense [the last three were involved in the assassination of former President Taraki]; Mohammad 'Aref 'Aleymyar, the son of Mohammad Sho'ayb, the former director general of land transports; Mohammad 'Omar, the son of Ghulam 'Ali, the former inspector general of KAM; Sayd 'Abdollah, the son of Sayd Mohammad (?Nabi), the former governor of Pol-e Charkhi Prison; and Wazir Mohammad Zirak, the son of Mohammad Sharif, formerly an aide to former President Amin.

Because of the ruthless tortures, mass killings of innocent people, violations of people's dignity and honor, brutal plundering and looting of government and personal property, conspiracies against the government and the revolution, collusion with foreign enemies of the country and the enemies of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, contempt and humiliation of the sacred religion of Islam and depriving thousands of families of their breadwinners in our country, the special revolutionary court sentenced these men to death on the basis of separate judicial sentences which were issued after due consideration of the crimes of each individual based on reliable evidence and documents in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The court sentences were carried out in accordance with the last clause of Article 58 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Basic Principles.

The spokesman added that 'Abdol Majid, well-known as Kalakani, the son of 'Abdorrahim, a resident of Kalakan in Parvan Province who, over a 10-year period, was a highway bandit and had brought unrest and insecurity in the country, and with his criminal and terrorist activities had committed many murders and had made hundreds of persons homeless, was sentenced to death by the special revolutionary court based on documentary evidence and the standards and principles of democratic justice.

This sentence was carried out in accordance with the last clause of Article 58 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Basic Principles.

#### BBC Reports Further Details

TA090700 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] The announcement of the executions in Afghanistan is being interpreted as a further sign of the split between rival factions in the country's communist party. All together, 11 were executed, 10 of them were ministers and senior officials of the former regime of President Hafizollah Amin. The other was the leader of one of the Muslim guerrilla groups fighting against the present Soviet-backed government. Mark Tully sent this report from Delhi:

[Begin Tully recording] This is the first time that Radio Kabul has announced the list of executions since the former president was executed just after the coup. There is some mystery about it, however, President Amin's nephew and former chief of his secret service and his brother, who head last night's list, were both reported to be executed with the late president. The list also contains the names of Amin's commandant-general of police and the jailer of the notorious Pol-e Charki Prison on the outskirts of Kabul. That was where President Amin kept thousands of political prisoners.

The executions seem to mean that President Babrak Karmal has declared open war on the rival faction in his ruling Communist Party. All those dead belong to that faction as do three senior ministers in the present government. They were conveniently out of the capital when the executions were announced. There are nightly gun battles between the two factions in Kabul, but so far the president in all his speeches has tried to give the impression of unity in the party. It now seems likely that he will try to purge the rival faction, but that will further weaken his already dangerously narrow popular base. The Muslim rebel leader who was reported to have been executed is 'Abdol Majid Talaqani. He led a group called (Sana) and was one of the few Afghan rebels to have a reputation as a skilled urban guerrilla. His group also used to operate in the area of (Ferani) and the key military airbase at Bagram near Kabul.

Meanwhile the Babrak Karmal regime is stepping up its drive to enforce compulsory military service. The radio has now warned all those who reach the age of 21 this year and don't report for military service will be tried by military court. [end recording]

#### BRITISH CORRESPONDENT REPORTS CRISIS FOR KARMAL

LD091013 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 80 p 4

[Bruce London dispatch: "Crisis Deepens for Karmal Government"]

[Text] Kabul--Mr Babrak Karmal, the Kremlin-installed president of Afghanistan, was faced last night with a deepening political crisis within his government.

This came as East European diplomatic sources in Kabul indicated that as many as 3,000 students, many of them young girls, may be in jail for their part in anti-Russian demonstrations.

With emotions running high over the recent killing and jailing of students, one of the two components of Mr Karmal's ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is seeking to exploit the situation for its own benefits.

Highly-placed sources in Kabul have told me that the two factions within the PDPA, one pro-Karmal and the other anti-Karmal, are at each other's throats in a way that has not been seen since the Russians arrived in December. As a result one of the main objectives of the Soviet invasion, namely the mobilisation of popular support for the Karmal government, is seen in Kabul to be the ruins.

A wave of political assassinations and gruesome murders sweeping Kabul and other places is not just the result of anti-Communist "death squads" seeking to liquidate all those who support the Russians. The killings are also the result of growing internecine strife within the PDPA--strife which East European diplomatic sources say, has reached such proportions that it threatens the very existence of the government.

The PDPA is made up of two factions. One is the Parcham (flag) faction, of Mr Karmal, the other the Khalq (masses) faction which spearheaded the original communist take-over in Afghanistan in April, 1968.

Their rivalry goes back many years: After the 1978 insurrection when Nur Mohammad Taraki became president it was the Khalqis, then regarded as hard-line, pro-Moscow communists who were in the ascendent. Karmal was initially deputy to Taraki, but was soon shunted out of the way and sent to an insignificant ambassadorial post in Eastern Europe.

The Khalqis remained in the ascendent when Taraki was killed and his place taken by Hafizollah Amin, the president murdered when the Russians arrived on Dec. 27.

Karmal's imposition by the Russians meant that the Parchamis were on top but the Russians succeeded in getting initial co-operation from the Khalqis and both factions were united in the PDPA which was installed in power by the Russians.

The relationship, never a happy one, is now showing signs of acute strain and most analysts believe that it could have a direct bearing on the fate of the Russians in Afghanistan.

With little delicacy the Khalqis, anxious to regain power, are seeking to exploit Karmal's woes. Those who are members of the cabinet and of the Revolutionary Council have, in recent weeks, been voicing open opposition to the Russian occupation.

Armed gangs of both Parchami and Khalqi youth have fought pitched battles in the past fortnight and many on both sides are believed to have been killed.

At every turn Karmal faces a rising tide of violence and terror and he seems incapable or unwilling to do anything about it. His own situation, of course, is one that depends entirely on the goodwill of his Russian masters: Without them, he could not last an hour in power.

## DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT

LD071828 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Defense Ministry has issued the following announcement:

For the purpose of enforcing the historic 16 March Revolutionary Council decree, every 21-year-old youth of our country is dutybound to serve military service for the purpose of the defense of territorial integrity and to safeguard the nation's honor. As has been usual for a very long period, every youth has fulfilled this national duty honorably at the appropriate time. This year, as in the past, the Ministry of Defense brings to the attention of youths whose age in the current year reaches 21 years and who do not possess exemption certificates, to report to their related provinces to be registered for the fulfillment of their sacred duties. Necessary measures will be taken in accordance with the previous instructions. The draft boards have been duly informed of the matter and will take appropriate measures in accordance with the given instructions in recruiting new and old conscripts.

## NEW TIMES: AFGHAN YOUTHS VOLUNTEER FOR MILITARY

BK071415 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 26, (BAKHTAR)--More than 300 members of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth last Saturday voluntarily joined the armed forces to protect and safeguard the beloved homeland and Sawr Revolution.

Prior to departure for their military units, the youth held a gathering to express readiness to fight the enemies of the country and foil imperialist aggression. President of the PDPA CC [Central Committee] Central Organisation Committee, member of the PDPA CC and RC [Revolutionary Council], Asghar Kawiani in a speech drew the attention of the youth, voluntarily undergoing military training, toward their grave responsibility as far as defence of their homeland is concerned, saying the youth who have voluntarily joined the army should utilise the opportunity to obtain better knowledge on warfare in order to eliminate the enemies.

Similarly, chief of staff of the central garrison drew the attention of the youth toward military discipline, expressing the hope that they would make maximum use of the opportunity provided them now.

## KABUL CARRIES PASHTO, DARI APPEAL TO PEOPLE

LD062258 [Editorial Report] Kabul Domestic Service at the end of its 1530 GMT newscast on 6 June carries the following one-sentence appeal in Pashto: "Brave people of the country, arise from the (?rocks), the settlements and your (?work) and defend the honor or your glorious nation." This is followed by a second exhortation in Dari, as follows: "Honorable youths, form voluntary groups and in united ranks with your liberation [word indistinct] armed forces eliminate saboteurs."

## LAW, THEOLOGY STUDENTS TO UNDERTAKE MILITARY TRAINING

LD072059 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] A course of military training for a number of graduates of the faculties of law and theology who voluntarily offered their services in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Armed Forces courts and prosecution departments has been established in the central garrison headquarters. Brigadier Kalilolah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander of the central garrison, opened the course, and in his speech stressed the (?importance) of the establishment of a judiciary course and the realization of justice in the DRA Armed Forces.

Subsequently, the president of the courts of the Ministry of Defense gave a speech concerning matters related to judiciary and prosecution which have been prepared in the light of the glorious revolution, particularly in its new development stage.

#### INSTIGATORS OF SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS RELEASED

LD061748 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Imperialists and regional reaction and elements connected with it have recently tried by instigating and by using our innocent small pupils to disturb the flow of normal life and the progress of lessons.

During these destructive activities, a number of instigators were held for questioning. Forty-two persons who have confessed their mistakes and have promised not to participate in such provocative activities have been released from detention.

#### COMMENTARY DENOUNCES ANTIGOVERNMENT REBELS

LD071816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The spies, thieves and brigands linked with subversive bands and networks, who, in alliance with the black reactionary, international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, their Chinese collaborators and other reactionaries in the region and the world, treacherously act against the glorious Saur Revolution and undertake shameless and savage actions, set fire to public property, government institutions, educational and health institutions in different parts of the country and also martyr hundreds of our women, men, children and guiltless workers.

According to reports from our country's security forces, during the months of April and May this year, these traitors of the homeland have burned over 30 primary, secondary and high schools and have demolished these educational centers which are vital to the country's future generations.

They destroy, contrary to the teachings of the sacred religion of Islam and contrary to the instructions of the shari'at [Islamic law] of Mohammad concerning public property in particular, the centers of education and learning and want to make our already backward country more backward. But their destructions are recorded in even our country's history and the coming generation will curse them.

The security forces also report that these criminals have savagely killed 140 teachers, government officials, artists, peasants and imams of mosques during prayers, have seized (?hostages) and have stolen personal property and belongings.

A few days ago, these enemies of the Afghan revolution set fire to a hospital in Lowgar Province and cause unforgivable and great suffering to the occupants; this by itself is an act against the shari'at of Mohammad. They are not ashamed of their anti-human and savage actions and have demolished food shops, and have set fire to vehicles belonging to government institutions, which are in fact public property.

A while ago, these counterrvolutionary forces, on orders of their imperialist masters, disrupted the normal course of education and training in the country and contrary to the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, undertook actions against public security.

Subsequently students, teachers and noble pupils at a mass meeting severely condemned the shameful activities of these black reactionary circles and warned them to stop interfering in the internal affairs of our dear Afghanistan.

This (?action) was a crushing blow to imperialist circles and once again manifests the invincible unity of the Afghan people for the construction of a new and blooming society under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

#### KABUL REPORTS POISONING OF 'NUMBER OF STUDENTS'

LD081630 [Editorial Report] Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto at 1530 GMT on 8 June reports the following news headline without further elaboration in the newscast: "Counter-revolutionary elements have poisoned a number of students in Soraya Lycee and Bibi-Mahro [word indistinct] schools.

#### REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA OPERATIONS

##### AFP: Offensive Near Kabul

BK071132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 June (AFP)--Afghan Air Force planes last night bombarded several villages in the 50 kms (30 miles) stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, and the 20,000 strong rebel force, which had earlier entrenched in the mountains, to start a major offensive for the control of the Afghan capital has suffered heavy casualties, travellers arriving here today from Kabul said.

The Afg'an authorities have asked Kabul residents not to heed "rumours" about the rebel offensive and thus has indirectly admitted that a major battle near the Afghan capital was on, a traveller, who asked not to be identified, said.

The traveller said that he heard in Kabul that "several thousands Russians and Afghan Government troops have formed a cordon, protecting Kabul from north-west by positioning tanks and armoured personnel carriers. "And the attack on the rebels are being carried out from the air... In recent weeks I have not seen so many jets flying over Kabul", the traveller said.

An Indian businessman who came by the same flight confirmed that serious battle was on near the Afghan capital and said that the Afghan capital was agog with rumours that it would soon be "freed". "However, no one believes that... Every Afghan knows that the Russians are too strong, they are killing the rebels like animals", he said.

An Afghan national who fled from the country to stay with his relatives in New Delhi said that the rebels had "not even an iota of chance" to break the cordon. "After the last February uprising, the Russians were told not to be ruthless with the local Afghans, but now they have become mad again, they are killing just for the sake of killing", he said.

"The rebels are also killing very many Russians... My friend who works in the airport told me that he had seen several helicopters with the loads of dead Russians landing", he said and recalled "each helicopter carries at least 15 Russian bodies."

He named two places: Kare-Zamir and Kare Bag and said that helicopter gunships had opened fire on the places yesterday killing "hundreds of Afghans". The places are about 40 to 50 km (25 to 30 miles) north-west of Kabul.

The Russians have also dispatched additional troops to guard the strategic Kotali-Salang highway linking the Afghan capital with adjoining provinces of Parvan, Baghlan and Samangan--the last province bordering Soviet Union.

## Rebels Encircled Near Kabul

BK091027 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 June (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan Government forces have isolated and encircled an estimated 20,000 strong rebel force, entrenched in the 50 km (30 miles) stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 km (12 miles) north-west of Kabul and unless a miracle happens, majority of them may face a certain death, travellers arriving here today from Kabul quoted eyewitnesses as saying.

"The Russians have encircled the freedom fighters from all sides. Already air force planes have bombarded the villages and mountains and a massive combing operation will start soon", a traveller said quoting what he was told by eyewitnesses at Kabul.

Earlier reports from the travellers and later confirmed by well informed diplomatic sources had spoken of a major rebel offensive for the control of the Afghan capital.

On Friday-Saturday Afghan Air Force planes aided by Russian air strength had bombarded the cluster of villages between the Afghan capital and the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range killing an unspecified number of rebels.

An estimated five divisions of Russian soldiers aided by 3,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers had formed a cordon on Friday to protect Kabul from northwest. "But yesterday the Russians dispatched several thousand soldiers to Vardak (Province) to isolate and encircle the freedom fighters from all the sides", the traveller, who asked not to be identified said. "The freedom fighters have no place to go (retreat).... They are trapped.... They will be killed", the traveller said.

The traveller said that unusual rise in the movements of Soviet MiG and gunship over Kabul sky which was noticed on Thursday and Friday, had gone down. "I came to know that now the killing will be done on the ground... The Russians will find them out", he said.

An Indian traveller said that she was told by an Iraqi diplomat that something "very serious was going around Kabul. I talked with him in the plane and he told me that it was not more safe to stay in Kabul... He said that serious fighting was going on near Kabul between the rebels and the Soviets".

A Western transit passenger said that he had never seen so many air force planes in a civil airport. "There were lots of Russians at the airport," he said. He said that he saw huge wooden crates being unloaded from Russian Air Force planes.

## Further Details

LD091015 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Bruce London dispatch: "Guerrilla Clashes Near Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul--Clashes between Soviet forces and Moslem guerrillas are continuing in the mountains around Kabul. The sound of heavy artillery fire and of Soviet helicopter gunships is clearly audible in Kabul. The centre of fighting in the Kabul area is in the Paghman hills, about 20 minutes drive to the north-west.

The infiltration of Paghman by the guerrillas is believed to be linked to the infiltration of a large force of mojahedin (holy fighters) into the capital in the last few weeks. The intention, it seems, is to ferry weapons to the mojahedin through Paghman. Russian commanders, fearing any large scale outbreak of guerrilla activities in Kabul itself, placed the annihilation of the guerrilla bands at Paghman at the top of their priorities.

It is a misreading of the situation to suggest, as some New Delhi reports have done, that the guerillas are "massing" for a showdown or for a march on Kabul. Seen from the Afghan capital in the light of Russia's vastly superior fire power, such a suggestion makes little sense.

But the fact that artillery fire can be heard from the capital is itself worrying from the Soviet point of view. The Russians, undoubtedly concerned to maintain the upper hand in psychological terms, do not want the half million residents of Kabul to get any idea that "liberation" is at hand. The Russians are also seeking to uncover the mojahedin in the capital.

#### New Soviet Tank Reported

OW062147 Paris AFP in English 2118 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 6 (AFP)--The Soviet Union is deploying a new type of tank, capable of maneuvering in mountainous areas of Afghanistan, rebel sources said today. More than two hundred such tanks reached Jalalabad in Konarha Province on Wednesday, and "more were following," they said, adding that the tanks have equipment designed to dig into the ground.

The Afghan rebels said the tank movements were a "prelude to some big offensive," with a different strategy and replaced military hardware.

The Soviet troops have withdrawn from several areas, including Darrah-ye Pech and Darra-Nur of Konarha Province, after about two weeks of continuous fighting in which about 250 Russians were killed, reports said. The rebels said sixty Moslem guerrillas were killed and 20 injured in the two weeks of fighting.

Thousands of people in Afghanistan have reportedly died fighting successive communist governments during the past two years, and the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has doubled from 400,000 in November to 800,000 now.

But nearly every day, Kabul radio broadcasts reports about visits by cabinet colleagues of Afghan leader Babrak Karmal and by members of his People's Democratic Party to provinces described as "disturbed" by Moslem rebel activities.

Communication Minister Aslam Watanjar visited Qandahar Province, where people "assured full support to lofty achievements" of the revolution, Kabul radio said today. Meetings were also held in Farah, Konarha, and Parvan provinces under the chairmanship of respective governors. The people "condemned the foreign interference and resolved to defeat the aims of imperialist agents," radio said.

Kabul Radio says opposite to what is going on in the country," a spokesman of the Afghan rebel organization, Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said. However, they said, situation has calmed down and tanks were being removed from several points inside the capital city.

## RAO RETURNS FROM USSR OPTIMISTIC OF AFGHAN SOLUTION

BK071611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, who returned to New Delhi at the end of his 5-day visit to the Soviet Union, told newsmen that he was hopeful about a solution to the Afghan crisis. He said while no specific proposals were discussed, both sides mentioned the possibility of a political solution to the issue. He, however, declined to divulge anything more while replying to newsmen's questions saying that he would tell Parliament, which is meeting on Monday.

In a prepared statement, he said he had the impression that there is no disagreement between India and the Soviet Union on the question of strengthening the independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of all the countries in the region.

A joint press statement on the visit notes with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries on major international problems are close. It calls for the extension of international detente to all regions of the world and reaffirms the adherence of the two countries to the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation among states. Both sides consider Mr Rao's visit as a positive contribution to the development of understanding and friendship between the two countries.

## Joint Communiqué on Visit

For the text of the joint communiqué, as carried by TASS, issued on the visit to the Soviet Union of P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, see the South Asia section of the 9 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

## INDIA, USSR TO BE LINKED BY TROPOSPHERIC COMMUNICATION

BK081024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] A tropospheric communication link which will provide high quality telecommunication service with the Soviet Union is to become operational by the end of this year. Under the system, radio waves will be directed toward the mountain peaks in the Himalayas separating India and the Soviet Union. The Indian terminal of the tropo-link located at (Shradeshwari) near Srinagar will cost about 40 million rupees. The Soviet Union will supply radio equipment and technical assistance for the project and the public sector electronics corporation of India will supply two antennas for the Soviet terminal.

## AFGHAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT REDDY

BK061451 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1441 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] While presenting his credentials to President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi on June 6, new Afghan Ambassador Doctor Mohammad Hasan Sharo appreciated India's understanding of the present situation of Afghanistan. He said this understanding is conducive to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries, reports All-India Radio. Welcoming the ambassador, President Reddy spoke of the traditional friendship between India and Afghanistan. He expressed the hope that they would continue to cooperate, not only in the economic field but also in furthering the objectives of the nonaligned movement.

## GANDHI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ELECTIONS, SANJAY'S FUTURE

BK050800 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi told newsmen today that while she and her government will try their utmost to solve the problems before the country there was no magic solution and the problems can be tackled only if the people give their full cooperation. Asked about her reaction to the spectacular success of the Congress-I in the recent assembly elections, Mrs Gandhi said: I do not go overboard by victory or defeat. She said the situation within the country and outside is grave. The responsibility on her is great because she formed the government, but this responsibility has to be shared by the people of India. She said what is at stake is not the future of the congress or of Indira Gandhi but of India.

Asked about the priorities before the government, Mrs Gandhi said the first thing is to get the economy going, because everything is linked with it. She said she would have a series of meetings with concerned people on the question of prices and how to bring them down. The prime minister observed that the situation today is much more difficult than before, because inflation has become a part of life in most countries.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said that there is absolutely no question of Mr Sanjay Gandhi going to Uttar Pradesh as the chief minister. She said he has just become a member of Parliament and has to serve Parliament. Asked if he would be given a position in the government or the party, Mrs Gandhi replied: In government, no; in party, we will see.

The prime minister discounted rumours that the age of retirement for central government employees is being lowered to 55.

Asked about the Assam agitation, Mrs Gandhi said she has an open mind and is not for or against any cutoff date. She pointed out that a solution could not be found if the atmosphere is highly charged. Therefore, she said, let us start to work and simultaneously continue the talks.

About making the tax laws simple, the prime minister said efforts are being made to see how this can be done.

## FEDERAL MINISTRY EXPANDED WITH INDUCTION OF 15 MINISTERS

BK081309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Central Ministry has been expanded with the induction of 15 new ministers. The entrants comprise three Cabinet ministers, six ministers of state and six deputy ministers.

The new ministers of Cabinet rank are:

Civil Supplies  
Planning  
Irrigation

Vidya Charan Shukla  
Narain Dutt Tiwari  
Kedar Pandey

The ministers of state are:

Petroleum and Chemicals  
Labor  
Shipping and Transport  
Tourism and Civil Aviation  
Energy  
Information and Broadcasting

Dalbir Singh  
T. Anjaiah  
Buta Singh  
Chandulal Chandrakar  
Vikram Mahajan  
Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha

The deputy ministers are:

|                                                   |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Railways                                          | Mellic Arjun     |
| Industry                                          | P. Venkata Reddy |
| Works and Housing                                 | Mohod Osman Arif |
| Finance                                           | Maganbhai Barot  |
| Department of Science and<br>Technology and Space | Vijay Patil      |
| Supply and Rehabilitation                         | P.K. Thungon     |

The swearing in took place at a simple ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan this evening where President Sanjiva Reddy administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new ministers. All-India Radio correspondent says the list announced earlier included the name of Mrs Pratibha Singh among the deputy ministers. However, she was not present at the swearing in. Another change was that Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha was sworn in as minister of state instead of as deputy minister as earlier announced.

The portfolios of tourism and civil aviation will be held temporarily by A.P. Sharma in addition to shipping and transport. Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation Kartik Oraon has been shifted to communications.

#### ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES STEPS TO SOLVE POWER NEEDS

HK061345 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Union Energy and Irrigation Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury has suggested that the power sector should be placed under the control of the center to meet power needs and to remove regional disparities. He was addressing the first meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee of his ministry in New Delhi today. He said the monitoring and fixation of prices of power will have to be done by a neutral agency. For all-round growth of the country, he said power will have to be taken from anywhere to the areas which need it.

Mr Choudhury said the power needs of the country have been going up by 8 to 10 percent every year. The present government was laying utmost emphasis on the maximization of capacity utilization and on setting up new thermal powerplants. Mr Choudhury said the government is keen on setting up superthermal power stations, preferably near the coal fields. But the present problem of coal transportation will have to be solved on a priority basis.

The energy minister said the government is equally keen on hydropower generation. It is going to pursue new policies in consultation with several countries to shorten the (?gestation) period of hydropower projects.

About coal, Mr Choudhury said [words indistinct] have been approved for production of over 12 million tons with the total outlay of 225 million rupees.

About irrigation, Mr Choudhury said a national plan for interlinking various river systems and storing flood waters has been evoked.

On sharing of the Ganges water, Mr Choudhury said India has proposed the Brahmaputra-Ganges link canal to the India-Bangladesh joint rivers commission. It is yet to make its recommendations, Mr Choudhury said India will take up the difficulties faced by it at the time of the review of the agreement which is scheduled for November this year.

## FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI REPORTS ON RESULTS OF IRAN VISIT

BK071234 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said the three-member standing committee set up by the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference to find a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis held three very fruitful sessions in Tehran. He said this to newsmen on his return to Karachi yesterday after attending the 3-day meeting of the standing committee in the Iranian capital.

He said the committee, including Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat Habib Chatti and himself, reviewed the latest situation in Afghanistan and studied various ways, methods and proposals for a just solution of the Afghan crisis in the light of the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He said there was complete unanimity of views among members on the future course of action of the standing committee. He said the committee will hold talks with the concerned parties, that is, the Soviet Government, the Kabul authorities and leaders of the Afghan resistance movement, as stated in the joint statement issued in Tehran following our talks.

The foreign minister said that during his 3-day stay in Tehran he had very useful talks with President Bani-Sadr. He said the Iranian president assured him that Iran regards the strengthening of economic relations with Pakistan of prime importance. He said President Bani-Sadr wholeheartedly shared our view that the two countries can effectively face the serious challenges of our times together and become a source of strength to each other.

The foreign minister said he had the honor of meeting Imam Ruhollah Khomeyni. Despite a lack of time due to his meetings with prominent personalities, especially at a time when the Iranian people were observing the anniversary of his arrest 17 years ago. The imam found time for him which reflects the imam's goodwill for Pakistan. This historic event is now considered a milestone in the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Agha Shahi said his visit to Tehran took place at a time when an international conference on U.S. intervention was taking place in Iran. He, together with Habib Chatti, were invited to the concluding session of this conference as current chairman and secretary general respectively of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

## SHAHI LEAVES FOR FRG, ROMANIA VISITS 8 JUNE

BK080845 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Islamabad this morning for the Federal Republic of Germany and Romania. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic representative says that the foreign minister will stay in the FRG capital, Bonn, for 2 days in connection with annual bilateral talks. He will also visit the Romanian capital of Bucharest where he will stay for 2 days and hold talks on bilateral matters.

## BRIEFS

IRON FROM BRAZIL--A long-term contract for the supply of iron ore by Brazil for the Pakistan steel mill was signed in Karachi on 1 June. It envisages the supply of 1.7 million tons of iron ore fine and 1 million tons of iron ore (plain) in 6 years. The first shipment of Brazilian ore is expected to reach Pakistan in October 1980. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 80 BK]

## NEPAL

## KING BIRENDRA CONVENES 31ST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

BK081600 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 8 Jun

[Text] His majesty the king has summoned the 31st session of the Rashtriya Panchayat at 1 pm on Sunday, June the 15th, 1980, at the (Singha Durbar Gallery Vita) in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal. This was stated in a notice published today by the Rashtriya Panchayat Secretariat.

## SRI LANKA

## YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT TO COLOMBO

## Talks Held With Hameed

BK061121 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia were held in Colombo yesterday. Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed led the Sri Lanka delegation which included Secretary to the Ministry W.T. Jayasinghe. The visiting delegation was led by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The talks covered international and bilateral relations, the nonaligned movement and its role in the present international situation. Both ministers agreed that since the movement started in 1961 it had acquired a moral and a political significance. The credibility it had acquired internationally has to be safeguarded. It was stressed that the nonaligned movement, representing two-thirds of the world's population, has not formulated a position on recent developments. They examined in detail how it could play an effective role.

The final round of talks will be held today. The delegation visited Kandy this morning and will leave on Saturday.

## Departure 7 June

BK071240 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The 4-member Yugoslav delegation led by federal secretary for foreign affairs and member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec left Sri Lanka for Indonesia this morning after a 3-day official visit.

During their stay in Sri Lanka they held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed and called on President J.R. Jayewardene.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND--Colombo, 2 Jun (AFP)--The Sri Lanka Government has named a career woman diplomat, Mrs Irangani Manel Abeysekera, as the country's first resident ambassador in Thailand. Mrs Abeysekera has been the chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry for the past five years. She has also had several postings abroad earlier. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 2 Jun 80 BK]

## DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

## Bani-Sadr on European Role

LD090737 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Siegmond Ginzberg dispatch: "Ingrao in Tehran at Talks With Bani-Sadr"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--The third busy day of the international conference on U.S. interference in Iran has taken place. In the morning the 300 or so guests met with Khomeyni in a room still under construction near his simple residence in the extreme north of Tehran. In the afternoon the debate continued with a speech by comrade Pietro Ingrao among others. In the evening some delegations--first the Italian delegation, then the U.S. delegation led by Ramsey Clark, then others--were received by President Bani-Sadr.

The meeting with Bani-Sadr was formal and ceremonious but frank and to the point. The hostage question was discussed as well as what Iran is asking of Italy and Europe. "Europe," Bani-Sadr said, "can play a very important role if it succeeds in becoming and showing itself to be really independent of the superpowers. This role could take two directions: in helping to give us the assurance that our efforts to win real independence and defend our sovereignty will not be impaired; and in helping to give us the assurance that our efforts to win real independence and defend our sovereignty will not be impaired; and in helping us to a development which might liberate us from the ties of economic dependence."

This question of independence and security is also the cornerstone for a solution to the hostage problem, in the Iranian president's view. "If Europe had given proof of political autonomy, the affair could have been solved a long time ago, perhaps even right at the start. For us the fact that Europe could be capable of autonomy and independence is a guarantee: It would give us a key and a point of support in solving our problems."

He was asked whether European negotiations--on relations between the industrialized countries and the Third World countries--would be welcomed. He said it would. He was also asked whether that would help solve the hostages affair. His reply on this point was also clearly affirmative. Finally he gave assurances of interest in a good outcome from the contracts--valued at several thousand billion lira--which Italian enterprises are carrying out with Iran. "In the past," Bani-Sadr added, "the forces governing in Europe boasted of contracts with Saudi Arabia, the Emirates and the shah's Iran. We now think that the time has come for the progressive forces to seek these relations. We want the world to change in our country and in yours." "Do not allow," he went on, "the lie to circulate in your country that we want to regress or that we are afraid of progress; this is quite untrue."

## Minister Denounces U.S.

LD070555 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of labor and social affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, strongly criticized U.S. imperialism and socio-imperialism, in the international labor conference in Geneva. Iran's labor minister said: [announcer read]

Before discussing the equality of the rights of men and women and the people's level of comfort [as heart], the international labor conference should give priority to the lost rights of millions of oppressed people.

Ne'matzadeh added: The blacks in Africa and America have risen against racial prejudice. The brave Palestinian nation is being oppressed by international Zionism and U.S. imperialism. The brave Muslim Afghan nation have suffered occupation by socio-imperialism. The just demands of the oppressed nations in South America have been quickly stifled.

The minister of labor and social affairs of Iran then said regarding the Iraqi regime: This regime has continually shown its opposition to the bases of human rights. He added: More than 36,000 Iraqis, Iranian by origin, have been expelled from Iraq and sent to Iran.

Ne'matzadeh stressed: Many steps have been taken by the new Iranian regime for the improvement of the standards of living of working people, and minimum wages have trebled. New labor laws are being prepared based on the economic and humanitarian teachings of Islam and international agreements.

Finally, Iran's labor minister expressed hope that the international labor organizations will support Iran in her efforts towards social reforms.

#### Warning to Collaborators

IDO71834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] "America Would Not Dare To Do Anything" [Imam Khomeyni quotation]

Helpless and defeated following a series of abortive attempts in severing relations with Iran, after imposing economic sanctions, instigating plots in Kordestan and causing unrest in universities and eventually following a military plot with the participation of U.S. lackeys, the great Satan has openly declared war on the Iranian nation.

Their method of operation and inherent nature show that explosions and raids are the kinds of things they resort to as was the case of the Rex Cinema in Abadan. These operations are an extension and part of a U.S. military plot carried out by its agents; namely, the SAVAK agents and agents of the former regime and associates of Bakhtiar. These criminal acts are aimed at creating tension and panic amongst the people as well as be some kind of revenge and power display and probably are intended to secure concessions.

America and the agents of the CIA and SAVAK must remember that a nation which continued its struggle for a year under fire without any weapons in order to topple the satanic regime and which had more than 70,000 martyrs; and a nation whose decisive will was not shaken following the incidents of the Rex Cinema in Abadan and the Kerman mosque shall protect its bloody Islamic revolution to its dying breath now that it has taken up arms.

SAVAK agents who have been given a second chance to live under Islamic justice and benevolence should remember that it is quite easy to repeat the nascent scenes of the early days of the revolution for them, thus exposing all of them to the ire of the Muslim and revolutionary nation. Moreover, the leftist and [word indistinct] groups should also remember that should their acts be considered as being against the Islamic Republic order and the revolutionary structures, then not only would such acts be considered as tantamount to fighting against God, but they would be recorded in history as a shameful stain and as evidence of their collaboration with America and SAVAK.

The Muslims and revolutionary people, holding tools in one hand and weapons in the other, are fighting U.S. economic sanctions and military plots. The participation of the former U.S. attorney general in the conference to investigate the crimes of the deposed shah in Tehran, despite the ban imposed by the U.S. Government against such participation by Americans and its threat of fines and imprisonment, cannot be considered anything but a political game by Carter. This is at a time when he could have frankly and openly stated his case or, at least, kept quiet about it. Under such circumstances, some of these very gentlemen could have come to Tehran and taken part in the conference. This would have been quite understandable. However, since Mr Carter does not have any confidence in these liaisons, they then resort to unlawful actions and expose themselves even more.

#### Conditions for Hostages' Release

LD080634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0427 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One of the most sensitive issues that the Islamic consultative assembly should take advantage of, with the utmost delicacy and care, is the issue of the hostages. In the outright battle against the Iranian Revolution, the enemy has utilized without result all possible means to crush the revolution.

If the Iranian Revolution and its representatives, who are gathered at the Majles at present, were to fully understand the various dimensions of this advantage and use them in the fight against the enemy, one could be certain that the Iranian Revolution would remain proud, and a forerunner in the struggle against the domination of the superpowers. Furthermore, relentlessness, decisiveness and persistence in the stands of the revolution would remain as a permanent criterion in Iran's parliamentary system. This Majles, since it is the first in the Islamic Republic, should act so as to be recognized as a model for future parliaments.

Before the enemy began testing various ways of fighting against the Iranian Revolution, Iran's conditions for returning the hostages were the extradition of the former shah and the nation's plundered wealth. But now that the enemy has proved his impotence in practice, it is not logical that our demands should be limited to the original ones. If we believe that the 1953 coup was perpetrated with direct U.S. intervention; if we believe that the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs has been shed in our prisons and streets because of U.S. support and in order to prevent the fall of the former regime, then the United States is the principal guilty party in these crimes.

Now the enemy has been defeated in the full-scale war against the Islamic Revolution--a war in which the Iranian people suffered tens of thousands dead, tens of thousands wounded and thousands (?taken captive), but were triumphant. Naturally, the defeated enemy should recompense the nation for the 25-year forced war, and it is up to the Majles to determine the amount of this compensation, which includes 25 years of plundering Iran's resources and the destruction of Iran's industry, agriculture and administrative system. Furthermore, the trial of the hostages should, as a symbol of the crimes of U.S. imperialism and an indication of the operation of the system of domination in Iran, expose the unknown aspects of the atrocities of the system of U.S. capitalism.

## Delegation Delivers Package

NC080903 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (AFP)--Five members of the unofficial American delegation to the international conference here on United States intervention in Iran handed over a package last night to the Islamic students who hold the U.S. Embassy hostages, informed sources said today.

The five declined to say what the package contained, though Princeton University Chaplain Rev. John Walsh, made it clear there were no letters in it for the hostages.

Last Thursday, Mr Walsh and another U.S. clergyman, Rev. Charles Kimball, lecturer in Islamic studies at Harvard University, gave the student captors some 20 letters for the hostages.

Meanwhile another member of the delegation, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who served in President Lyndon Johnson's administration, was scheduled to leave here today for a destination that was not being disclosed, delegation sources said.

## Bani-Sadr in Hostages

NC081120 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (AFP)--Iran has failed to achieve true independence in the 15 months since the revolution, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr admitted today.

In an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Bani-Sadr said the wrong methods had been chosen and Iran was still "tragically" dependent on the outside world.

He said the Islamic Republic's top priority from now on would be to build up the capacity to stand alone, improve links with other countries while severing those with the superpowers, and to establish relations with peoples fighting for true independence.

Recognising that Iran had not achieved independence in international politics, the president said, "We cannot fight imperialism simply by shouting hostile slogans," adding that the only way to break with "the system" was to create a totally new relationship.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said Iran's dependence was evident in its economy, technological development and armed forces. "Our budget depends on our accounts in overseas banks and our money does not come from domestic production," he said, noting that Iran was dependent even culturally and, more seriously, had "done everything to encourage a technological brain drain".

Mr. Bani-Sadr described Iran's military dependence as "catastrophic," explaining the armed forces had only a two-month supply of spare parts and could obtain more only from the United States.

Noting that in the "dominant-dominated" basis of international relations Iran had no choice but to break with the system, President Bani-Sadr said that he had discussed the problem of "replacing the East-West with a North-South (relations between the developed and developing nations) dialogue" with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Premier Olaf Palme and secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Felipe Gonzales last month.

The three socialist international leaders flew to Tehran to meet Mr Bani-Sadr, who said their ideas were "close to my own" and that "they too would like to see Europe less dependent on the superpowers."

The president concluded that "certain circles" in Iran had failed to understand that to achieve genuine independence Iran must first build up economic and military infrastructures. Citing the example of Egypt, he said President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's failure to develop the these infrastructures had at first pushed the country into Soviet arms, with the "current result being Anwar as-Sadat's regime."

Mr. Bani-Sadr concluded that Iran was more dependent on the outside than it was a year ago and that Iranian public opinion must be mobilised to get down to work and change things.

Turning to the United States' Middle East policy, President Bani-Sadr said Washington "needed" the hostage issue to "justify to American opinion its aggressiveness in the Middle East."

The president said he was convinced that the 53 hostages--held by militant Iranian students since November 4--had helped the U.S. Administration persuade its citizens of the need to abandon the isolationist policies it had followed since the Vietnam debacle.

"This is why the United States has adopted tactics that have complicated the problem," President Bani-Sadr concluded, adding that though the final decision was up to the new Islamic assembly, "if there is no further provocation the hostage issue will soon be solved."

#### Pakistani Paper on Hostage Release

NC081656 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, Jun 8 (AFP)--In Islamabad the newspaper JANG reported that three American hostages would be freed "within a day of two".

Quoting Iranian news reports, it said the trio will be freed prior to a comprehensive deal on the issue. They were being held in the Foreign Ministry building in Tehran and were living separately from those taken captive in the U.S. Embassy in November last year.

It said the three Americans will be freed as a "first step" towards the comprehensive settlement being sought by the United Nations on the issue.

#### Foreign Ministry Denial

JN082014 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has categorically denied the news report published by the Pakistani newspaper JANG on the release of three U.S. hostages in Iran. He said that this news report is false.

Earlier, citing that newspaper, AP said that the three U.S. hostages at the Iranian Foreign Ministry will be set free during the next 2 days. The spokesman added that the issue of those three hostages is inseparable from that of the other U.S. hostages and that any decision regarding them, as leader of the revolution Imam Khomeyni said, will be made by the Islamic Majles.

Radio Discusses 'Crimes,' Clark

LD061008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Station commentary: "Tehran's International Conference and Dependence Upon Imperialism"]

[Text] The outcome of the conference on America's crimes in Iran should, naturally, provide us with some guidelines in the direction of preventing the continuation of past conspiracies against Iran's young revolution. Tehran's international conference to investigate America's crimes in Iran was convened shortly after the United States engaged in a military attack against this country and when it openly announced that it is planning other plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The existence of such an atmosphere of conspiracy and military invasion has made the task of this conference more urgent and has endowed it with greater importance.

The main task of the conference investigating America's crimes in Iran is to investigate conspiracies and treasons such as the disgraceful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953, the formation of SAVAK by the CIA, the plundering of Iran's oil reserves, the signing of colonialist treaties, the formation of military alliances, the slaughtering of innocent people and thousands of other crimes which more clearly reveal to the world the ugly face of American imperialism in Iran. Although it can have a wide repercussion throughout the world regarding what the United States has committed in Iran during the past half a century, and although this has a great value in its own right, nevertheless, to limit all the duties of the conference to investigating the past crimes of imperialism is to weaken the role of such a conference because the urgent and vital need of Iran's revolution--a need which is ignored will pose a serious threat to the Islamic revolution and to our country--is to fight against the continuation of the plots of imperialism and the repetition of America's conspiracies. It is precisely because of pursuing this goal that the conference should, as the result of its investigation into America's past crimes in Iran, present a practical solution in fighting against dependence upon imperialism so that Iran's infant revolution will not face the same evil fate which befell the [1906] constitutional revolution and the nationalist leaders, and so that imperialism's conspiracies and treasons are not repeated.

This warning is issued because the conference investigating America's crimes is being convened at a time when Iran's dependence upon imperialism in various fields not only has not been reduced but, according to existing statistics, has even become more severe. This is a serious danger sign which has to be seriously considered and a remedy for it found. In this connection, we find it sufficient to refer to only one example; namely, the statistics concerning the imports of animal fodder during the past 3 years, according to these statistics, during the current year about 1.85 million tons of animal and bird fodder will be imported at a price of 33 billion rials.

The import of animal fodder during 1979 was about 1.2 million tons; in 1978 about 1.04 million tons; and in 1977 was less than 1 million tons. If we also consider the rapid rise in the price of animal fodder in international markets then the consequences of this dependence will present us with greater problems.

The conference investigating America's crimes in Iran not only should investigate the past crimes of imperialism in Iran. It should also evaluate the threats which American imperialism poses for Iran in the future by means of analyzing its past and present practices and then present guidelines in the fight against dependence of Iran's infant revolution upon America.

Although there is no doubting the importance of investigating America's crimes in Iran, Iran's Islamic Revolution should, as soon as possible, draw up a comprehensive program and seriously fight against the repetition of America's conspiracies.

In this connection, it is necessary to be vigilant, because what we have so far experienced concerning the open and hidden conspiracies and treacherous actions of American imperialism leaves us with no doubt that the separation [as heard] and demarkation of our relations with America should be carefully pursued, otherwise we will not be immune to its conspiracies.

America's futile attempts in resorting to various political and diplomatic means in order to overcome the crisis which Iran's Revolution has created for it should have created awareness for the officials of the Islamic Republic that they should not fall for anything which America is in any way involved in. In this connection, the conference investigating America's crimes and the behavior of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requires explanation and clarification. Why have they [presumably the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] maintained their conciliatory attitude toward America despite their clear and tangible experiences concerning America's policies? The most glaring example, being hidden behind a halo of ambiguity, is the nature of and the reason for inviting Ramsey Clark to participate in the Tehran conference. Clark is a known CIA agent, the wheeler-dealer of the politics of American imperialism. Because the imam refused to meet him he returned to his country from Turkey and the mission entrusted to him by the White House came to nought. The imam did not admit this pawn of imperialism and sent him back in disgrace. Is not the imam the model for our actions? Should we not follow the leader of the revolution in our actions? We hope this clear departure from the imam's guidelines, which resulted in the participation of the vilest American agent in the conference which should presumably investigate the crimes of these very people like Ramsey Clark, will be explained to the people by the officials.

#### Commentary Views Inquiry

LD061312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Now, please pay attention to our commentary on the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran.

Yesterday, the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran came to an end and, as you heard in the news, the final resolution of this conference in various articles condemned the American interferences in Iran, without making any mention of the issue of the hostages. This can be regarded as an important victory for the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Ever since the time when the deceitful role of the five-man team sent by Kurt Waldheim to Iran was exposed and it became clear that this group had come to Iran under the guise of investigating U.S. interferences but, in fact, in order to mediate in the question of releasing the American spies, and when the decisive orders of the imam were issued, banning their meeting with the hostages and ordering that the destiny of these spies should be entrusted to the elected representatives of the people in the Islamic consultative assembly, it was clear that the leaders of the American Government would not sit idly by and that, in order to save their lost prestige, they would resort to some measures. Eventually, we witnessed one of these measures, and saw its disgraceful result in the Tabas desert.

Later, the decisive orders of the imam were issued to the president, saying that an international conference should be convened in Tehran in order to investigate America's interferences so that the Iranians themselves could, as always, seize the initiative and prevent the organs which are receiving their orders from the White House, including the United Nations to implement American aims under the pretext of defending Iran. Last night we witnessed the successful end of this conference which, contrary to all the negative propaganda by Western mass media and despite certain agents having been sent in order to divert the basic aim of the conference, was useful for the achievement of the goals of our revolution. It shall certainly produce useful results.

Although the organizers of this conference were not able to maintain an Islamic atmosphere throughout all the sessions of the conference and although despite the expense of 80 million rials there were some shortcomings in the conference; nevertheless, the successful results of the conference allows us to forget these problems and to smile at the pitiful position of Western mass media which indulged in all kinds of ludicrous actions in order to dilute the importance of this historic event.

America's first program in order to besmirch the conference which investigated its interferences in Iran was to create a great deal of hue and cry concerning the American delegation, especially Ramsey Clark. Through this deceit, they wished to portray him as a (?suspicious) character and thereby endow him with some popularity among the Iranians, so that Ramsey Clark could thus represent himself to the Iranian authorities as a supporter of the Iranian Revolution who had sacrificed his fame and position in order to defend the Iranians for the wrongs inflicted upon them and who willingly accepted imprisonment and fines imposed upon him by the White House in order to reveal the American crimes. Of course, the result of all those criticisms and the condemnation of American Government by Mr Clark was nothing but a smile of contempt upon the lips of the Iranian nation. During his excessively ardent speech in defense of the Iranian revolution, we were reminded of that famous sentence by one of the Russian revolutionaries who said, referring to himself: What have you done that your enemies are applauding you?

The interesting point is that American newspapers, in order to minimize the importance of the Tehran conference, as well as attacking Clark did not also forget to praise the American Government. One example of this clever tactic is the comment in yesterday's edition of the Washington STAR, which wrote: American democracy is such that it respects the ridiculous beliefs of individuals like Ramsey Clark as much as it respects their serious comments. It went on to say: Mr Ramsey Clark is a person who has been attacked by the American Government for his support for the Iranian Revolution.

However, this newspaper forgot to write that Ramsey Clark is the same person who during the imam's stay in Paris went to the imam as Carter's envoy and in an imploring and plaintive way begged the imam to support the Bakhtiar Government. Ramsey Clark is the same person who was in Tehran during Iran's revolution and who was instrumental in enabling two of the American robbers to flee from Wasr prison. Ramsey Clark is the same person who during the very first days after the hostages were taken left for Tehran as Carter's envoy and, who, due to the imam's decisive orders, was forced to turn back and return to Carter disgraced and defeated. Ramsey Clark is the same person who, during Johnson's time, directly ordered that the lated law of "capitulation" regarding American advisers be formulated and dictated to the servant of the White House in Iran so that he might have it approved by the Majles. Now, this deceitful man has willingly accepted a hundred curses from his compatriots so that, by taking part in the Tehran conference, he could at least insert an article concerning the release of the American spies in the final resolution. He is now shamefaced and [words indistinct] and is sorry that he has not been able to carry out the wishes of the White House. He may even be thinking of how he can find a viable excuse in order to escape from the punishment of the angry Carter; for he secretly told Clark that if he had been successful in his plans Carter would have paid \$10,000 of his fines from his own pocket and that he would spend his sentence in the White House.

At the end of this commentary we also refer to REUTER, the collaborator of the White House in England, which, as it had neighter the tamerity to ridicule the conference or the courage to curse Ramsey Clark, inflicted its sting from a different direction. In a report on yesterday's march by the Iranian nation to commemorate 5 June 1963 it wrote: Yesterday, nearly half a million people marched throughout Iran in order to commemorate the 27th anniversary of Mosaddeq's revolution which caused the fall of the shah in 1953. One should pity this old, toothless jackal, which pinned its hope on the clucking of hens, and this old lion which turned into a bald cat.

#### Tehran on Delegation Comments

LD082106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now pay attention to tonight's commentary regarding Ramsey Clark's interview given before his return to America:

Today, once again, we have witnessed cooperation between the White House and Whitehall against Iran, and in a piece of news jointly carried by AP and REUTER--the two main and real representatives of the U.S. and the UK rulers. It would be best to first hear the original report and then comment on it.

AP and REUTER today sent a dispatch from Paris that Ramsey Clark had told reporters on his arrival in Paris: In my view the Iranians should implement the resolution which was adopted by 54 countries at the Trhean international conference for reviewing U.S. interferences and put into force the articles of this Resolution concerning the freeing of the U.S. hostages at the first possible opportunity.

One could not doubt that this has been asserted by Clark because this is the least one can expect from people such as Clark, who, following those heartbreaking cries in Tehran and the tears he wasted for the oppressed Iranians, immediately and in a place not too distant from his homeland, suddenly changed face and delivered his falsehood. He well knows that the text of Tehran's resolution was never dispatched by the Western mercenary news agencies.

Approached by the AP and REUTER reporters at Paris airport, all of a sudden he comes to his pseudoconscience and submits a shameless falsehood--something which had never been realized in Tehran--in the secure knowledge that this time his UK and U.S. friends would be present at the Paris airport to collect this falsehood and to release it worldwide.

In the meantime, Mr Clark was assured that those thirsty reporters were well aware of the reasons behind his [word indistinct] and knew all the words of the Tehran conference resolution by heart and that the document did not contain a single word concerning the release of the hostages.

For the time being, the procedures of the envoys of the imperialist and world-devouring are to deceive the world people and they are truly accomplishing this mission quite well with the cooperation of their mercenary news agencies, because the same Mr Clark whose red eyes had not yet recovered as a result of his cries in Tehran, on reaching Paris, avoided repeating even one of those words that he uttered during the Tehran conference at the Hilton Hotel, and in his talks with the reporters he either fabricated a falsehood or referred to ludicrous topics such as a \$50,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment in order to make the main topic baseless. Because he well knows that his so-called humanitarian speech in Tehran was not heard by the world and that he will continue to be the subject of favoritism by news agencies such as REUTER and AP, he ensures that world opinion will never be mobilized against these statesmen in a way that would harm their cooperation.

Of course, there is another flaw that can be detected from his assertions in Paris, designed to stupefy the people of America and thus prevent them from a possible mobilization against their government for not bringing a prosecution against him for having ignored the government's warning that those traveling to Iran could face a \$50,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment.

We heard one of his tricks--concerning the falsehood on the release of the hostages--and we should quote the rest of his tricks from the text of the REUTER and AP reports, quoting him as follows:

On the question of a possible prosecution to be brought against him, Ramsey Clark said that he was not afraid of the possible consequences of his trip to Tehran. In reply to a reporter's comment that some circles had branded him as treacherous, he said those circles had misunderstood because he loved his country and justice. He added that he could not afford to pay the fine, but hoped the imprisonment would not matter.

Those who are aware of the ruling climate in U.S. society well know how these deceitful words break the hearts of uninformed and simple Americans and how they could become impressed by the so-called sacrifices of a person such as Ramsey Clark, who, for the sake of entering an article concerning the release of the hostages into the resolution, brought himself a fine and imprisonment by going through hell and high water.

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At the conclusion of his interview, Mr Ramsey Clark asserted another topic to deceive the Americans and told the reporters that the hostages are safe and that he hoped his trip to Iran would help their release.

We also hope that tonight, U.S. television, with a detailed broadcast of Ramsey Clark's assertions at Paris airport, will help create a favorable climate for him so that if Carter decides to get back the \$50,000 that he put in his pocket beforehand, the people of America will rise against Carter and ask Carter to help safeguard such people like Ramsey Clark who, on the path of preserving U.S. interests, are ready to sacrifice themselves.

#### ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AFGHAN COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

JN070752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports that the tripartite committee set up by the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference to look into and seek solutions to the Afghan issue met in Tehran 4-6 June in the presence of Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Agha Shahi, Pakistani foreign minister and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. A joint statement was issued at the end of the meeting. The committee defined the basic principles for a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization.

On reviewing the situation in Afghanistan and studying the necessary methods and measures, the committee decided on the following: The need for a complete and unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the respect of Afghanistan's political independence, sovereignty and nonalignment, the respect of the Afghan people's national right to establish the kind of rule they want and choose the political, economic and social regime they desire in complete freedom and without any intervention or any kind of foreign pressure or compulsion, the need to create suitable circumstances enabling the speedy and completely secure repatriation of Afghan refugees in order to protect their dignity.

The tripartite committee reached complete agreement on the means and manner for holding international contacts and on the report by the committee's secretary on the means that should be adopted to hold more consultations and contacts with the Soviet Government, Kabul Government officials and the representative of the resistance in Afghanistan.

The committee also authorized the secretary general to continue his efforts to become acquainted with the viewpoints of the parties concerned. In addition, they decided to hold another session within the next 2 weeks. The venue will be determined later by the Iranian and Pakistani foreign ministers and the Islamic conference organization secretary general.

Shahi, Bani-Sadr Discuss Crisis

LD061714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that at noon today Pakistani Foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi met and conferred with Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president.

At this meeting they discussed relations between the two countries and finding a solution for the Afghan crisis which were reviewed during several sessions held in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the presence of the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, the Pakistani foreign affairs adviser and the Tunisian secretary general of the Islamic conference.

#### AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI WARNS LEFTISTS AGAINST USSR

LD061730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The unifying Friday prayers were held today in Qom, led by his great eminence Ayatollah Montazeri.

Addressing leftists at the end of his sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri called on them not to be deceived by the USSR and its claim that it adopts an anti-imperialist stance. He called on them not to support it.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: If the USSR were pursuing an objective aimed at supporting the interests of the oppressed nations and against international plunder, then it would take two basic steps in this respect: First, refuse to recognize the Israeli usurpers and aggressors, who are a clear manifestation of lawbreaking and antipopular attitude; and second, identify CIA spies in Iran with the help of its counterespionage experience and KGB organization and inform the authorities.

#### MINISTER QOTBZADEH EXPLAINS IRAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD090931 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Jun 80 p 8

[Part II of Philippe Lapousterle interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran on 1 June: "Iran Fortunate in Confronting the Superpowers"]

[Text] LE MATIN: "Neither West nor East." That is the political slogan constantly repeated in Iran. What is behind it? How does it differ from conventional nonalignment? Why does Iran feel it is defending an original position?

Sadeq Qotbzadeh: For us neither West nor East means something specific. In a way Iran's foreign policy is fortunate to confront two specific and real threats at the same time. We are confronting the United States in the context of the hostages affair--the result of 25 years of U.S. interference in Iran--and the U.S. threat is specific, real and strong. On the other hand there is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which, in our opinion, was because of Iran and that is also a real and specific threat to our security and, more importantly, to our ideology. Therefore, with regard to the policy of "neither West nor East" we have passed the stage of slogans and meaningless statements. We are being subjected to pressure from both sides: The United States is exerting pressure through Iraq while the Soviet Union is exerting pressure through Afghanistan.

In such a situation, when a country is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea the natural temptation is to form an alliance with one of the superpowers against the other even if only on a temporary basis.

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The justification for this is logical: A small country cannot fight against the two superpowers at the same time. However, that is a problem in itself: Even a temporary alliance with a superpower involves that power influencing and even interfering in internal affairs and to rid yourself of that you have to move closer to the other superpower. It is a vicious circle. The present situation is this: Two camps share out zones and the Third World countries sail between the two to different degrees, according to the circumstances, in temporary and selfish alliances.

In Iran we reject all that. The superpowers invest in a country with the sole aim of obtaining profits. We are opposed to this because the small country has to pay an unlimited bill. When a small businessman enters into business relations with a trust he always loses. We want an end to all that.

We have chosen a definitive political option: that of neutrality but a dynamic neutrality which confronts both camps--the Soviet Union and the United States--at the same time while being fully aware that we might be sacrificed. However, the soundness of our political faith of which we have no doubt, deserves sacrifice. The path must be opened at any cost and mankind needs a vanguard. As a delegate to the Islamabad conference said: "We are for Mohammed's Islam not that of Zbigniew Brzezinski or Leonid Brezhnev."

LE MATIN: Does neutrality require confrontation? Is it not possible to be neutral in agreement with the two superpowers?

Sadeq Qotbzadeh: If there is agreement with the superpowers neutrality remains passive as in Austria or Switzerland for instance. It is fairly simple to have friendly relations with the two camps but you have to close your eyes to injustice throughout the world. I do not wish to criticize any country's policy but this is not our choice; as long as the Palestinian problem, the Afghanistan problem and, more generally, as long as relations of domination are established in the world, we will not keep quiet. Our policy of "neither West nor East" is a dynamic and rebellious neutrality.

#### TRADE, ECONOMIC MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD081934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS News Agency, a letter of understanding in the field of trade exchanges and technical and economic cooperation was signed this afternoon between Iran and Romania.

On the basis of this letter of understanding, Romania has expressed its readiness to supply Iran with large numbers of items and goods such as wheat, sugar, assorted meats, eggs, dairy products, fertilizers, raw materials and industrial spare parts.

Romania has also committed itself to purchasing large amounts of Iran's nonoil products that the West has refused to purchase.

On the basis of this report, in the last 4 months the value of agreements signed between Iran and Romania was in excess of \$800 million.

Considering the suitable fields in which the two nations could cooperate, such as the oil and gas industries, petrochemicals, the construction of oil refineries, the exploitation and exploration of mines, and the cement industries--and the utilization of the technical know-how of the Romanians in the completion of unfinished projects--the two countries' experts are expected to start talks about the expansion of this cooperation.

Following the signing of the letter of understanding, Shoja'eddin Fattahi, under secretary of the Commerce Ministry in charge of foreign trade, said: On the basis of this letter of understanding, Romania will convert factories in Iran that formerly produced General Motors vehicles into factories producing small trucks, and will also help Iran in the construction of dams, fertilizers factories, and gas-fueled generators.

He said that Romania was one of a few countries that was trying to be independent.

Romania's assistance in the field of the poultry industry could, to some extent, relieve Iran's dependence on foreign markets.

According to the same report, Romania's deputy minister of foreign trade and international cooperation said: The volume of trade exchanges between Iran and Romania in 1979 totaled \$500 million. He said that the volume of trade will considerably increase in 1980 and said that so far the volume of trade had reached \$800 million.

He added that nonoil items would constitute Iran's exports to Romania and that whatever Iran could export would be valued by Romania. He said: Although Romania is a carpet producer, Iranian carpets will nevertheless have a market in Romania. He added: Iranian handicrafts and shoes could be among Iran's exports to Romania.

#### TEHRAN CRITICIZES SAUDI ARABIA'S INFLUENCE IN OPEC

LD080704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The conference of the Organization of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries, OPEC, will start in Algiers tomorrow. The aim of this gathering is to agree on an increase in the price of the crude oil exported by the OPEC member state.

According to our energy correspondent, considering the fluctuations in the production and price of oil among the OPEC members during the past few months, it is foreseen that no outstanding increase will occur in the price of oil, and that the OPEC members will consent to the coordination of the rates for the purpose of standardizing the price of oil--this being due only to the lack of comradeship by the largest oil exporting OPEC member, Saudi Arabia, towards other members of the organization.

According to unconfirmed reports, Saudi Arabia produces 14 million barrels of oil per day. This figure, considering the large amounts of oil stored by the industrial companies who are oil consumers at present, could disrupt the balance between the supply and demand of oil on the international scene.

In his report, our correspondent adds: Representing Iran in this conference, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, will leave for Algiers shortly at the head of a mission.

## ACCORD ON FOOD, OIL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD081205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The central news bureau reports that following talks between Turkey's economic, financial and trade delegation and the Iranian economic and financial delegation the former undertook to supply a great many items required by Iran, including wheat, barley, flour, corn [word indistinct], powered milk and cement. As regards other foodstuff materials such as lamb and beef, milk, animal [word indistinct], poultry feed and insecticides, it was agreed to hold further talks on the import of these goods from Turkey.

In addition, the necessary preparations aimed at studying and offering immediate proposals concerning production and export of tractors, locomotives and spare parts were made and necessary arrangements for payments through banks for the export of oil to Turkey were also made.

The final agreement was signed by governor of the Iranian Central Bank 'Ali Renza Nobari, and (Nuresh). The agreement came into force on 7 June.

## COMMERCE MINISTER REZA SADR INTERVIEWED ON INDIA TRIP

BK081715 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 8 Jun 80

["Spotlight feature": Interview with Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr in Tehran by C.V. Raman, All-India Radio special correspondent in Tehran--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what will be the effect of the economic sanctions imposed against Iran by the United States, the European community, and also by Japan?

[Answer] Well, in fact, in practice on the availability of goods to Iran, I believe that it will not have any actual effect. We will get what we want from various sources and even, I am sure, that we will get what we want from the Western countries, as well. The only difference will be that possibly we will pay a higher price for it. But the political effect of this is that it will make us more determined to be self-relying, to depend on our own people to be more independent and to try to produce more and not to be judged [words indistinct].

[Question] As I understand, Iran was getting quite a lot of things from the European community and the United States. Don't you think there will be any problem in view of the sanctions?

[Answer] Since the sanctions started we are getting more offers from the intermediaries who offer us the same goods. I believe the sanctions will make us look around and find those natural resources which had been available to us, but because of our dependence on the West, we did not get into it. I believe India and some other countries which are similar to us, which if they had the problem of unemployment, might help us a lot in developing our industry, in getting what we want and in having a better economical relationship.

[Question] You just said, Mr Minister, that the sanctions would make you conscious of the fact that Iran should produce more of its goods and that you should perhaps diversify the sources from which you have been getting the goods. In view of this and in view of Iran's position as a nonaligned country, it's now looking more toward the East. Do you think there are good prospects of importing things which you require from Third World countries like India and some other countries?

[Answer] I believe that's what we have planned. We are planning to get more goods and services from the nonaligned countries and actually because of this consideration we made some regulation, I believe import regulation, that we can use a preferential tariff for this purpose. So those countries which can be a great help to us in developing this kind of independence will have preference (in our view).

[Question] Could you, sir, elaborate this preferential tariff scheme?

[Answer] The Revolutionary Council gave the powers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce (toward dealing with) various countries and beside if any of those countries can have a better relationship with Iran and can give us what we want so we can reduce the rate of tariff to those countries, so we can encourage more trade relationship with those countries.

[Question] I see. What concrete steps have been taken to increase the trade with India?

[Answer] Well, I think the most important concrete step is my trip to India. We have been discussing that and actually we met with industrial people, with the management of various industrial firms. We asked them what can India do for them and I believe after collecting what we need for this trip and after visiting India, it will be proven that this trip can start something which we expected for so many months.

[Question] May I ask you when you propose to go to India and are you going with a delegation or just a small team and what are the subjects which are likely to come up for discussion during your visit to India?

[Answer] It will be in the first half of June. I will be with the representatives of several departments--the Department of Mines and Industry, the Department of Agriculture, naturally from the Department of Commerce and probably some other departments. What we are going to discuss is general trade between Iran and India and some other economical cooperation which will be explored in this trip.

[Question] How big is the delegation?

[Answer] It will be about 10 to 15 people. But we are still studying the matter and how extensive our discussions will go. Actually what we plan is that the formal visit will be only about 2 days but we are prepared to stay a few more days and explore the other possibilities.

[Question] What, sir, are the goods which you mention which Iran is really looking for from India?

[Answer] The industrial goods is one part, and the other thing, at the very beginning when I got into this office the ambassador of India came to me and we discussed the possibility of expanding the trade between various parts of our economy.

Because of the similarity, because of the cultural relationship which we have, because of the similar problems which we are experiencing, several areas have been discussed-- agricultural products as well as agricultural machinery, textile industry in general and textile machinery in special and several other areas which have been discussed. But again, the program has not been finalized yet. These are some general ideas which we have.

[Question] Do you think there is a possibility of Iran and India joining together in industrial ventures?

[Answer] I think that's something which has to be explored, because there is always a possibility of joining together with India. But to be special and to say, to be particular and say in this area or in that area, that's something which we have to have some feasibility study and explore possibilities.

[Question] Would I be correct in saying that the delegation which you are going to lead to India would discuss with the Indian Government the prospects of importing certain things which Iran requires? Also cooperation in the field of industry and maybe oil-- I do not know whether oil is going to come up during your talks?

[Answer] I think anything is possible. But you are correct in those areas which you mention.

[Question] Sir, there is another thing which I just want to mention, I don't know whether it is in your province. There is a very big project in India which I am sure you know much more about than I do--Kudremukh, which was designed to supply iron ore to Iran. Now there have been a lot of developments recently and I am not quite sure what the latest position is. I wonder if you can enlighten us?

[Answer] This has been brought up in our discussion with the Department of Mines and Industry. They are supposed to brief me about that and I am sure this subject will come up in our discussions in India.

Thank you very much and may I wish you a very fruitful and enjoyable journey to India.

Thanks a lot.

AHVAZ MAYOR SENDS CABLE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

GP071432 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The mayor of Ahvaz has sent the following cable to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of Palestinian forces:

Brother Abu 'Ammar, the attempt made by Zionists and the paid servants of the United States on the two West Bank mayors is undoubtedly part of a plot by the hirelings to defeat the great uprising of the Palestinian nation. While condemning this attempt, we once again announce our total support for the righteous struggle of the heroic Palestinian nation. We are looking forward to a day when we may pray in Jerusalem along with the Arab citizens of Palestine.

[Signed] Your brother, Mohammad Reza Sharifnia, mayor of Ahvaz.

## DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

## Kordestan Border Attacks

ID031044 Tehran PARS in English 0842 GMT 3 Jan 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Islamic revolutionary guards yesterday arrested 3 [word indistinct] who had reportedly instigated the people against two government officials in (?the town) of Qal'eh Bayk [as received] near [name indistinct] Kordestan on Sunday.

When the guards learned of the plot, they besieged the town. They were later encountered by sporadic (?attacks by) a group of men later identified as agents of certain khans (tribal chiefs). During the clashes an [word indistinct] of the khans identified as (Abbas Malekhissein) was killed and some 15 [word indistinct] were seized from them.

In another incident counter-revolution agents launched an offensive attack at the city of Miyandowab at 11.00 p.m. on Sunday using mortars, and 106 [as received] fire arms. During the attack some residential houses were ruined but no one was injured. The attack lasted until 2.30 a.m. yesterday, when Iranian military reinforcements repulsed the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy troops. Otherwise the city was described as calm yesterday, but offensive attacks from Iraqi troops continued in several points along the Iranian-Iraqi border and especially at the border outposts of Darikhor, Baradar Aziz, and Baba Hadi in Qasr-e Shirin. At about 10.00 p.m. on Sunday night Iraqi troops attacked border posts in Anjieh and Nay-Khazar but were driven back [few words indistinct] of a full 2-hour clash with the Iranian forces. Iranian forces maintained control of the city throughout yesterday.

Elsewhere in the Province of Kermanshah, however, border lines were scenes of fierce clashes between the two (?forces) throughout Sunday night and yesterday. At 11.00 p.m. on Sunday night Iraqi insurgents attacked a pump house in the town of Pataq, but were soon repulsed by the Iranian force. The insurgents also launched an all-out attack to the border outposts of Khazar and Helaleh on two occasions, first from 8:20 p.m. until 11.00 p.m. on Sunday and the second time from 00.30 Monday morning until 3.00 a.m. Monday. The border outpost of Helaleh incurred heavy damages under the attack. In another point in the province Iraqi insurgents opened fire on border outposts in Tileh-Kuh Tanga-hovan and Bishgan but drew back under heavy counter attack from the Iranian forces yesterday. Meanwhile, Hojjot ol-Eslam Partovi, who is a public relations official of the Islamic Revolutionary Corps in Kermanshah yesterday said that five revolutionary guards and Kurdish peshmergas were killed in clashes with Iraqi forces during Saturday and Sunday. He added that five of the insurgents had been killed in action areas and that 13 revolutionary guards and Kurdish Moslem peshmergas and civilians including two women had been injured. In Bayanif [as received] the Iranian forces also arrested three of the insurgents there. The Iranian troops lost two tanks, two ambulances and [word indistinct] during the clashes.

An official announcement published by the public relations department of the 81st Armoured Division at 10.00 a.m. yesterday said that the Iranian troops had broken into the besieging ring of the insurgents at Bayangan while inflicting heavy damages on enemy troops. The Iranian forces also repulsed an attack launched by Iraqi insurgents on the gendarmerie outpost of Sarmil near Kerano yesterday. A [word indistinct] report published by the office of the governor of Islamabad (formerly Shahhabad) yesterday said that the Iraqi forces had incurred losses in life and equipment during the clash.

## Kermanshah Border Clash

ID031104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports reaching Kermanshah news unit, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces used artillery and heavy weapons fire at 1800 yesterday in the Baqeysi area, Qasr-e Shirin region. Iranian border forces returned the fire. The public relations officer of the 81st Armored Division, confirming the report, told our Kermanshah correspondent that from 1800 yesterday, Iraqi forces inflicted intense heavy artillery, tank and other heavy weapons fire on the general area of Qasr-e Shirin, Baqeysi and [names indistinct]. The forces stationed along the border responded decisively and courageously to the attack. The Iraqi forces retreated from the area after suffering heavy casualties, leaving behind several damaged tanks and army troop carriers. The clashes stopped temporarily. During the clashes, several villagers from [name indistinct] were wounded and were immediately rushed to the hospital. The Iranian military forces suffered no casualties.

## Army Statement on Attacks

ID031037 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued the following statement about the attack by Iraqi forces:

In His exalted name. According to the information reaching us from the Province of Ilam, at 0522 this morning, Iraqiforces opened fire on Bahramabad [gendarmerie] post, as a result of which Warrent Officer Robati was wounded. Their fire was returned immediately, whereupon the Iraqi forces stopped firing. Some Iraqi dummy tanks, which had been positioned to deceive the Iranian forces, and some Iraqi arms were destroyed.

At 0645 hours an Iraqi mortar hit a hayrick, setting it alight. The fire was extinguished at 0705 with the effort of the [local] Iranian agents. The enemy also suffered some losses and damage as a result of the shooting.

Later, at 0743, the village of (Bahideyegan) was fired on, as a result of which a combine harvester was hit by Iraqi mortar and artillery firing and was damaged. Two inhabitants of the village, Nazar Heydari and 'Abbas Baderi, and a woman inhabitant named as Saheb Ja'far-Nia, were slightly injured.

According to our information, during the past 2 days, as a result of the response to Iraqi Army attacks, 122 Iraqi Army personnel have been killed and many wounded, although there are no exact figures for these.

## Urumiyeh District Clashes

ID061043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Urumiyeh, during last night's clashes between military forces and the counterrevolutionaries in the village of Harabad, in the district of Urumiyeh, 5 or 6 individuals belonging to illegal armed groups were killed and about 10 others were wounded.

The political deputy of the governor general of West Azarbayjan, announcing the news this morning, said: During these clashes a conscript soldier, Mohsen Emrani, was martyred and five other members of the 64th Army Division of Urumiyeh received superficial injuries and are now receiving hospital treatment.

Jarabad and Rajan districts have been the scenes of clashes between military personnel and illegal armed groups during the last few days.

#### Execution of 'Counterrevolutionaries'

LD061047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the governor of Uramanat, speaking in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, announced this morning: Two counterrevolutionaries, named Mohammad Reza Fattahi and Mohammad Rashid Hoseyni, who had participated in the martyrdom of a large number of guards and ordinary people in this region, were sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolution Court. The verdicts of the court were carried out.

#### Iraqis Blamed for Pipeline Bombing

LD061726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, at 0100 today the Naft-e Shah oil pipeline in Kermanshah was blown up at the 24 km mark near (Chagahamand) by explosives including dynamite, mines and handgrenades.

Gendarmes and guards corps personnel immediately went to the location and pursued the counterrevolutionaries. According to the report, repair operations on the pipeline began at 0700. This is the seventh time that counterrevolutionary elements and mercenaries subservient to the Iraqi Ba'th Government have blown up this pipeline.

#### Armored Division Reports Attacks

LD071012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division's public relations office has issued the following statement: At 1300 yesterday the Iraqi Ba'th forces shelled the Qasr-e Shirin, Naftabad and Seyyed Ahmad regions, as a result of which four inhabitants were killed and another three were wounded. The Iranian law enforcement forces returned the fire by the Iraqi armed assailants.

The report continues: At 0200 this morning, too, the Iraqi Ba'th forces once again attacked the Khosravi and Heydarabad border posts. The Iranian forces immediately returned the fire. During this clash there was no loss of life. In the meantime, at noon yesterday the Iraqi Ba'th forces opened fire on the Qal'eh Safid post and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army, in returning the the Iraqi Ba'th forces' artillery fire, destroyed the Iraqi post situated opposite the Qal-eh Safid post on Iraqi territory.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie and the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Qasr-e Shirin announced: From 0303 this morning till the time of this report, that is 1030, the border region has been calm.

## REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

## Islamic Party Spokesman on Fighting

JN060643 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Afghan Islamic Party sources have said that violent fighting took place between the Muslim mojahedin and the Soviet forces in the valley of (Naharku) in the Province of Kunar, which lies in the east of Afghanistan. An Afghan Islamic Party report says that the mojahedin, who inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet paratroopers, lost 64 martyrs in one of the biggest confrontations with the invading Soviet forces.

(Kamal Ahmad), spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Party, said in his report that the fighting began one week ago when the Soviet planes began a paratrooper landing operation in the Kunar Valley. This valley is considered one of the strongholds of the Muslim mojahedin. The spokesman added that on 15 May, the Muslim mojahedin exploded one side of the main gas pipeline which runs between Balkh, in the north of Afghanistan, and the Soviet territories.

## Rebels Set for Major Offensive

JN070625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Travelers arriving in New Delhi from Afghanistan have stated that thousands of Muslim revolutionaries have been waging a battle against the Soviet forces near Kabul since last week. One of the travelers reported that the revolutionaries have taken up position in the (Bagman) mountainous area, west of Kabul [words indistinct]. The traveler added that a sizable Soviet force backed by tanks moved to the (Bagman) area. The Muslim revolutionaries could be sighted only 20 km away from Kabul. It seems that they are preparing for a major offensive against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government.

The traveler added that according to rumors circulating in Kabul, the number of Muslim revolutionaries has been estimated at around 20,000 men. The traveler stressed that he has heard shelling since last Wednesday but the government-owned television station reported that the shelling was from military maneuvers taking place there.

## Rebels Report Victory Over Soviets

LD071716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Afghan Islamic Party bureau announced that during a sharp fight yesterday between the Afghan Islamic Party mojahedin and the government and Soviet troops in a village near Herat, more than 100 Soviet and government officers and soldiers were killed.

Following the clash Soviet planes bombed the area, killing 50 people, including some women and children. The report adds that some mosques and homes were also destroyed as a result of the bombings. Some [word indistinct] tanks and planes took part in the attack launched by the Soviet and government forces.

The statement also says that a few days ago the Afghan Islamic Party urban guerrillas captured the administrative officer of the Herat governor general's office as well as 10 senior officials of the Marxist party of [word indistinct] and following a revolutionary and religious trial, executed them by firing squad.

#### Soviet Attack in Herat

LD081030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau citing the Islamic revolution movement in Afghanistan, aggressive Soviet troops equipped with 1400 [word indistinct] tanks with heavy artillery, thousands of soldiers and 20 MiG-23 aircraft attacked the (Sharafat Kuh) region in Herat Province in order to crush Muslim mojahedin, as a result of which 874 Soviet soldiers were killed and 16 tanks were destroyed. Four aircraft crashed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized by the mojahedin. Seventeen mojahedin were martyred.

#### Village Bombed

JN090550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Society has announced that the Afghan mojahedin killed 120 Soviet soldiers and wounded 100 others in a 16-hour battle with Soviet forces in Herat Province.

The society added that the Soviet forces used 250 tanks in this battle. The society's statement said that as a result of a raid by a MiG-23 aircraft and a helicopter, 20 villagers in Herat Province and one mojahed were martyred.

In another attack in this province an additional 60 Soviets were killed.

#### FREE VOICE OF IRAN VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH MINORITIES' STRUGGLES

NC072211 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Our brave Kurdish brothers are carrying out a full-scale war against the reactionary and mercenary forces of Khomeyni in order to save the homeland. The Baluchi braves have also started their liberation war and have extended their fraternal arm from the most southeastern point of the country to the arms of the Kurdish strugglers and peshmerga. The Turkomen brothers, despite the savage war which Khomeyni's bloodthirsty gang has started in Torkamansahra, have also not stopped struggling and resisting.

But Khomeyni's regime thinks that the cells of resistance and the hearths of freedom and of the love for freedom are only limited to these areas. In other provinces, too, the fire of live Iran is hiding under the thirst for blood of the criminal rule of the mullahs and prayer-chanters. But this is a warm and burning fire. This is an everlasting fire which never dies.

If the detested revolution guards do not meet the avenging attack in Yazd, Esfahan and Kerman or if they have been able to return to Bandar-e Pahlavi, this definitely does not mean that they are favored by the people. Were these devoted Bandar-e Pahlavi people not the ones who avenged the innocent fishermen who were martyred on the orders of the Hezbollah commander by killing 23 revolution guards and forcing the rest out of the city? Were these not the respectful Gilani people who went to Bandar-e Pahlavi from the cities and villages near and far carrying any weapon they had in order to fight next to the self-sacrificing fishermen to defend freedom and avenge the attack of the Hezbollahis?

Mr Khomeyni: Do not think that the people's silence means agreement and submission. On the promised day our guards will once more flee the cities and villages like scared foxes and will leave the thicket to the lion.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN BROADCASTS LIBERATION ARMY STATEMENT

NC071557 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1503 GMT 7 June 80

["Military statement"]

[Text] Greetings to our dear compatriots: At the start of the programs of the Free Voice of Iran we invite you to listen to a military statement.

Our costrugglers' report from Shahindezh states that the brave Kurdish peshmerga attacked the revolution guards' command in that city yesterday, and for 6 hours, between 0100 and 0700 in the morning, attacked their positions with RPG-7's, grenades and other light artillery. In this successful attack, 12 mercenary guards paid for their treason and were killed. At 0700 gendarmerie personnel went to the scene of the clash and the brave peshmerga--following our request--did not fire on the gendarmerie personnel and proudly returned to their bases. The gendarmerie personnel also--following orders issued to them--immediately removed the dead and injured from the scene and evacuated them to Reza'iyeh. At this point we repeat to the brothers in the armed forces, to the police cadre and to the gendarmerie personnel to take the peshmerga's action in Shahindezh as an example and--as the peshmerga refrained from firing on the brother gendarmes--the armed forces, police and gendarmerie personnel are also called on to strictly refrain from shooting at the peshmerga.

Another point of which we want to inform our compatriots concerns the railway in Qatur area. A large number of the zealous peshmerga brothers were sent to the Qatur area to occupy 100 kilometers of the railway route, but now that these brave strugglers are needed for another extensive activity of which you shall soon be informed, a large part of the force was recalled from the area and only a few groups remain there to prevent misuse of the railway. The train engineers on the Turkey route, who are our toiling brothers and whom we do not wish to see harmed in any way, are advised to inform the Kurdish peshmerga in any way possible and before each trip, their departure hour and the consignment they are transporting. Otherwise they themselves will be responsible for explosion which might occur on their route.

[signed] The Command Council of the Liberation Army of Iran

## NVOI SAYS U.S. CONTINUING TO PREPARE NEW PLOTS

TA090935 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1745 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Bases for the Quick Reaction Force Are Being Increased"]

[Summary] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, the United States has intensified its efforts aimed at compelling its allies in the West to participate in its adventurous operations against Iran. The Pentagon has been urging the United States' NATO allies to increase their strategic weapons and aircraft for dispatch to the Persian Gulf region. In this way the United States wants its Western allies, especially Britain and the FRG, to share its military adventure against Iran.

The United States continues to prepare new plots against Iran. This was also admitted by both Carter and Brzezinski. The United States has been preparing its military intervention against our country with the false pretense of freeing the American hostages, but the actual motives are the United States' extensive conspiratorial aims in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf region. In a recent speech in Philadelphia, Carter confirmed this. The essence of Mr Carter's speech was that the world supposedly needs the leadership of the United States--a United States which will protect its vital interests by using every means needed, including military force, in all parts of the world. Carter talks about protecting U.S. vital interest in regions thousands of kilometers away from the United States. Now, what are these vital interests which Mr Carter has been talking about? These are, above all, U.S. oil interests in the near and Middle East, and especially in the Persian Gulf.

"The aim of U.S. military aggression against Iran is to overthrow the current regime and once again to transform Iran into the Pentagon's base and the gendarme of the interests of the exploitative American oil monopolies in the Persian Gulf region."

Recently, the Pentagon has been preparing new bases for its quick reaction force. Washington has openly declared that a 12,000-strong marine force based in California can quickly reach any area where the vital interests of the United States are threatened. In San Francisco area large amounts of arms and heavy tanks and ships have been concentrated for dispatch to the Persian Gulf. Another base where a large quick reaction force has been concentrated is Diego Garcia. Also Sultan Qabus has placed the military base on the isle of Al Mesirah at the disposal of the United States, and As-Sadat, the traitor, has agreed to the stationing of 50,000 U.S. troops in bases in Egypt and to help the United States in its military operations against Iran.

"The national progressive forces in the Persian Gulf and world public opinion condemn the United States' aggressive preparations and the concentration of the aggressive U.S. Forces in the Persian Gulf region. The national and progressive forces rightly believe that these military and aggressive preparations by the United States can only endanger peace and security in that region."

## COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF IMAN KHOMEYNI

## Addresses Cadets, Officers

LDO52005 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1009 GMT on 5 June carries a 34-minute recorded speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to 300 military academy cadets and officers in an audience in Tehran. Khomeyni refers to the hardship which the Iranian people have suffered since the coup staged by the shah's father.

He urges the cadets to be kind to the Muslim nation and to strive to strengthen their faith. He continues: "If the United States, the USSR or anyone else for that matter were to attempt today to send you an adviser, you yourselves would go to stop him, and you yourselves would prevent him from coming. And if an officer--let us say, a major general or a general--were to attempt to do such a thing, his own troops, NCO's and junior officers would not tolerate it and would resist. This is because our young men and military have changed into something different from what they were in the past."

He says that if they wish to preserve their honor in this world and the next they must be tough in confronting foreigners and be kind to one another and the people. He adds: "If an army lacks national support it is like the previous army whose members realized what the people would do to them (if they remained where they were). And so they packed their bags and fled. But you, God willing, enjoy the nation's support." He urges them to heed God's words and continues: "Do preserve this support since this support will impart to you such awesomeness that one of you could stand up to 100,900 people."

Khomeyni then recalls the events of 5 June 1963 and urges the army to preserve its unity and friendship with the people. He states that the nation is facing "an economic and military threat from the largest world empires." He adds: "One power is situation on one side of us, while on another side there is another, and yet another power on another side. And they all wish to disturb the present situation in Iran. We are not yet victorious. Our victory will be achieved on the day when Iran and, God willing, the rest of the shackled meek realms are all liberated and when these putrid roots which have attacked these peoples in an attempt to (?separate) them from an Islamic life and from Islam are destroyed as a result of your might."

He remarks that God has said that the Muslims are a single hand. Khomeyni continues: "If the Muslims were to be so, if they were to be so united as a singled hand, then they would be invincible. Harm can come to us only from within, from within the nation itself and from within the country. You should not fear the outside. Let us fear what is within. This is why they have tried by their plots to sow discord among you and to separate you from the guards and the guards from you, the gendarmerie and police from others, and to do the same with the nation." He says: "The foreign hullabaloo may well be aimed at duping us from within. This hue and cry which they are making abroad and these threats which emanate from abroad may well be aimed at making us lose our sense of direction and at diverting our attention from within to abroad [words indistinct]. Let us not overlook what is happening within. Let us fear the (?movements) taking place within the country, for example, within the barracks, the army and gendarmerie which might prevent [words indistinct]. What you ought to fear is that there might be discord within the army so that people might say that they are [words indistinct] and others might say something, culminating in anarchy. This is because this would weaken and shake the army."

He argues that an army without discipline is no army; potential infiltration in law enforcement agencies might be aimed at inciting the rank and file, depriving the agencies of their discipline and fomenting anarchy within the army. He points out that an army without order and discipline cannot resist others, which is why the army should obey its Muslim commanders as stipulated by Islam.

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## Receives Habib Chatti, Qotbzadeh

JN071751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic conference.

Chatti arrived in Tehran recently to take part in the work of the commission entrusted by the Islamic conference to study the Afghan crisis in light of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. This commission comprises, in addition to Chatti, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. This commission concluded its work in Tehran yesterday.

The leader imam also received today Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who submitted a report to his eminence on the work of the international conference on the U.S. intervention in Iran, as well as a report on the work of the commission entrusted with solving the Afghan crisis.

## Receives PLO, Lebanese Army Officials

JN081647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni received in his place of residence before noon today Ghazi al-Husayni, deputy director of the PLO office in Tehran. Al-Husayni, deputy director of the PLO office in Tehran. Al-Husayni was accompanied by Ahmad al-Khatis, commander of the Lebanese Arab army, and Capt Subhi Huzaymah, Lebanese Arab army officer.

Ahmad al-Khatis briefed his eminence during this meeting, which lasted about 30 minutes, on the developments of the situation in Lebanon, particularly in its southern region, and the plots hatched by Zionists and isolationists.

## University Students Address

LD071453 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 7 June carries a recorded 50-minute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Tehran University theology students on 4 June, in which he warns of attempts being made to frustrate the Islamic Revolution and calls for vigilance, saying: "It is quite possible that foreign agents, SAVAK agents--who are also foreign agents--and renegade groups, which all have the same aim, might come among the students at universities and colleges and there conduct a campaign of satanic subversion to divert you from your goals."

Dwelling at length on the struggle to unseat the former regime and the role of Islam as the "driving forces" in that struggle, Khomeyni implores his audience to place their trust in God, saying: "Lean on God's power. This foundation gives such strength that despite all the power and wat materiel wielded by the United States--and this would be true even if there were no power such as the Soviet power to oppose it--you are sitting here safe and sound even though you merely have access to ordinary guns and ammunition.

It is doing its utmost to instigate others against you yet you do not submit. Yes, the world-devouring U.S. great power is awed by us. That is our achievement. That Mr Carter has been making a clamor since the very beginning of this movement, presenting obstacles and constantly attempting to intimidate and frighten us. But in the United States any delegation which wished to come to Iran, and people such as the former attorney general and other prominent people who wished to come from that country, ignored the fact that they might be jailed for 10 years and be fined \$50,000. They came to Iran because they realized that he was talking nonsense. We knew from the start that he is a babbler."

Returning to the theme of the enemies of the revolution and their tactics, Khomeyni notes the influence of the clergy as a crucial factor and describes as "deplorable" the fact that there is a decline in attendances at the mosques, "since congregational prayers are far more effective than individual prayers."

#### AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI CRITICIZES ISLAMIC REVOLUTION COURTS

GF071815 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the Supreme Court president, said today that people are not satisfied with the prosecutor's office. He said the reasons for this dissatisfaction should be investigated by judges and the court staff. While criticizing the actions of the prosecutors' office, Beheshti said:

I announce frankly that I am not satisfied with the revolution courts, starting with the Tehran Revolution Court, which is under my own control, and ending with other revolution courts in other cities. For this reason, I have ordered an immediate investigation of the courts.

In delivering a speech to the staff and judges of Fars revolution courts, Dr Beheshti stressed that if the investigations do not yield any results, revolution courts should be dissolved. While strongly criticizing their slow work, the Supreme Court president said: Wherever I go judges tell me that 5 or 6 months have been allocated for each case. I hope Fars is not like this.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti warned that none of our present departments can be managed unless they increase their productivity and find solutions for people's problems. He addressed the judges and said: We appreciate the blessing of your existence and value your experience, skill and service. I expect you to give the court a push. At the same time, you should try to satisfy the people. They should feel that the situation has changed.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti listed the problems of the revolution courts and added that he has appointed five groups--each containing a canon judge, a well-known judge, a university lawyer and a researcher--to study and review the regulations on civil and penal codes and civil and criminal law. The Supreme Court president reminded his audience that it is not fair to waste even 1 hour. If every judge promises to work 12 hours daily and a total of 68 hours a week and really serves the people, cases will never accumulate. Ayatollah Dr Beheshti ended his speech by referring to the modus operandi of revolution courts. He stressed that judges should examine each file according to the nature and volume of each case and in accordance with the activities of the revolution courts. This will solve most problems.

## BANI-SADR VISITS RAMSAR, ADDRESSES TOWNSPEOPLE

LD051824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter, Dr Seyyev Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country who has gone to Ramsar to take part in the seminar entitled: "Who Is the Imam and What Is His Line?" arrived at the town's airport at 1700 and was welcomed by the governor general, the clergy and responsible civilian and military officials.

On his arrival at Ramsar airport the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran inspected the guards of honor and then took part in a gathering of the townspeople in the parking lot of the Hotel Ramsar, where he made a speech. Referring to the current problems and difficulties of the country, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said to the people of Ramsar: In the region of West Azarbaijan medicine which is intended for the use of patients has been held up for months, and we are waiting for the Qotur Valley to be opened up for the passage of rail traffic. He added: Our gendarmerie, which has sometimes been blamed in this respect, has undertaken to carry out mopping-up operations in the valley to clean the area of counterrevolutionaries, and according to the reports received gendarmerie forces are advancing in the region with all their expertise. I bring you the good news that this road will be opened within a week, and order will be restored in the region.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in his speech to the gathering of people of Ramsar, added: Iraqi Ba'athist elements and their Iranian collaborators are busy plotting conspiracies and sabotage operations in the regions of Bayangan and (Nosur). The people of Bayangan agreed to undergo the necessary training to enable them to free their own region. They returned to their region and cleared it of the enemy presence. The president added: From the moment when the armed elements agree to put their arms down, I myself will go to Kordestan, representing the nation, and will implement whatever the imam and ourselves have agreed to do.

The president thanked the army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps for the self-sacrifice and humanitarian behavior they have shown since their victory in Sanandaj. He also pointed out: As a result of the coordination between the forces of the army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps there have been no sabotage attempts in Khuzestan Province since I was last there, and I thank these people for their self-sacrifice and their round-the-clock efforts in the unbearable heat of Khuzestan.

## Address on Kordestan, Unemployment

LD061348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, addressed citizens of southern districts of Tehran in Khandaqabad Mosque last night and expatiated on the country's problems and difficulties. On his arrival there the president was warmly welcomed by the people. Prior to the president's speech a few verses from the glorious Koran were read and then one of the members of the Allah Akbar monotheistic group called on the president to discuss problems and difficulties with the people and to reveal to the people those who frustrate his work and cause anarchy in government and other apparatuses. He declared that the group was ready to carry out the necessary research pertaining to the causes and subsequent problems of unemployment and then to report to the president.

The president, emphasizing that the title of the president of the republic did not change the personality of a person who wishes to act in accordance with his conviction, said: I am speaking to you in the same way as I did when I came here before becoming president. Our country has and still faces a great many problems. In order to overcome these problems we must find and traverse correct, scientific ways in order to achieve results. Otherwise, if we choose untried ways, no matter how much pressure we apply, we will not obtain the desired result.

Continuing his speech and referring to the fact that to prevent decisiveness from turning into murderousness it should be coupled with judiciousness, equity and Islamic rights and should not involve any injustice so that it would produce the desired result, he said: Among the problems we are facing there is one which I think is more important than others. When I became president of the republic, favorable conditions for establishing order and security in large parts of the country were lacking. Therefore, I said that among the existing problems which we could tackle was solving the problem of unemployment and high prices. However, armed groups thought that this government had not yet acquired strength and that it would be better if they were to deal their blows.

Referring to the operation by armed groups in Gonbad-e Kavus and Kordestan and the government standing up to them and affirming the fact that divine will was behind this republic's stability, the president said: These groups should not have initiated their attack. In so doing they prepared the ground for their own decline and fall. They started the job and we stood up to them, showed firmness and employed decisiveness in the truest sense of the word and--thanks be to God--the problems in those places have been solved and the government's sovereignty has been reestablished. Now we should carry out a development plan and convey to the people of those regions that it is we who tell the truth and not them.

The president of the republic added: I hope that the armed groups realize that their defiance aimed against the government is futile, as the president of the republic and the people enjoy sincere and genuine relations based on divine will and boast a sincere and upright imam. Let them put down their arms. If they submit to the will of the nation it does not mean that they deprecate themselves. Rather they would look small should they oppose the will of the nation.

Continuing his speech at the meeting of the inhabitants of southern Tehran the president added: Last night, one of the ulema came to see me and said: They are ready to surrender. I said: Nothing could be better since we are opposed to bloodshed. If someone admits his mistakes he is highly thought of by our religion. If they come and surrender we ourselves will go to Kordestan and fulfill what the imam and ourselves agreed to do. But if they do not come and lay down their arms they must not expect our government to sit around with its arms folded and remain patient so that they can again take possession of what they lost and become strong and attack us. No, this will not happen: We would pursue them with decisiveness and celerity.